

DIVARILIMA (BIVALVIA: LIMIDAE) AND A NEW SUBSPECIES FROM THE CARIBBEAN

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ABSTRACT

Lima albicoma Dall, 1886, from the Caribbean Recent, is reassigned to *Divarilima* Powell, 1958, a Recent taxon from the Western Pacific, the ancestor probably being the genus *Badiotella* Bittner, 1890, known only from the middle Trias of Europe. The new subspecies *D. albicoma handini*, is described from the Venezuelan Recent.

Lima albicola Dall, 1886, was found off Cuba (type locality) and off Barbados at a depth of about 200 m; it has been re-figured by Abbott (1974:454:5249). This small shell (8 mm) with its long, straight, anterodorsal margin is similar in outline to the large, coarsely sculptured *Lima* s.s., but resembles *Ctenoides* Mörch, 1853, in possessing a divaricate sculpture. It differs from all Western Atlantic limids in having a very deeply excavated lunule, or "truncature", as Dall (1886:225) called it. A similar Recent species from off eastern Australia and Kermadec Island, *Lima sidneyensis* Hedley, 1904, was made the type of *Divarilima* Powell, 1958 (Cox & Hertlein, in Moore 1969:N389), thus drawing attention to the divaricate sculpture, a feature of *Ctenoides*, rather than to the characteristic lunule. *Lima albicola* can be assigned to *Divarilima*. The same lunule is present in another small genus, *Badiotella* Bittner, 1890 (Cox & Hertlein, in Moore 1969:N386), known only from the middle Trias of Europe which, although lacking the divaricate sculpture, can probably be considered ancestral to the present day forms of *Divarilima* from the Western Pacific and Western Atlantic, forms to be regarded as Tethyan relicts.

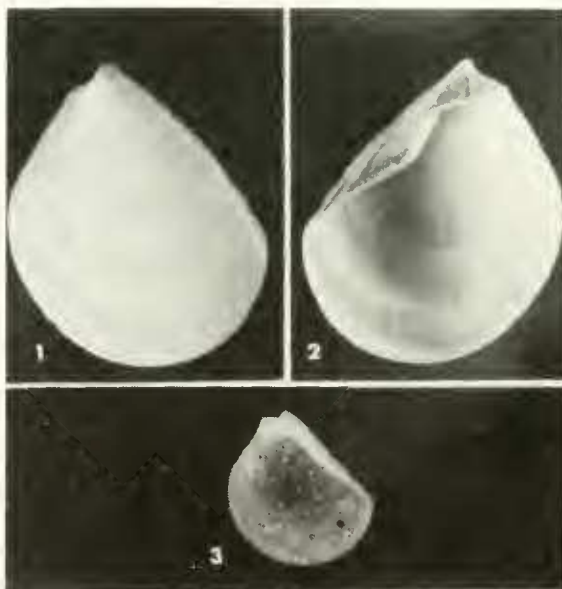
From the north coast of Venezuela comes a second Caribbean form, here named: *Divarilima albicola handini*, n. subsp.

Divarilima albicola handini

Gibson-Smith & Gibson-Smith, n. subsp.

Figures 1, 2.

Description – Shell small, trigonally ovate. Anterodorsal margin nearly straight, extended, coinciding with a strong umbonal ridge along which runs a fine keel. Posterior margin almost straight above, these two margins subtending an acute angle at the umbo. Ventral margin deeply rounded. Shell almost equilateral. Poste-



FIGS. 1-3. 1 and 2, *Divarilima albicola handini* n. subsp. Holotype, external and internal views, right valve, height 10.0 mm, length 8.2 mm. Recent of Venezuela. USNM no. 784699. 3, *Divarilima albicola* Dall, 1886. Paratype, internal view, left valve, height 3.8 mm, length 3.3 mm. Caribbean Recent. MCZ 7829.

rior auricle moderate, anterior absent. Cardinal area triangular with a narrow ligament pit overhung slightly by the small sharp umbo; hinge edentulous. Lunule triangular, concave, both borders angulate (90°), sculptured with a weak radial riblet and weaker, irregular, radial wrinkles. Ornament of fine, close, punctate grooves, divaricate along the median line from to umbo to ventral margin; angle of divarication very acute and hardly to be seen. Several strongly marked growth stages stepping down across the disc. Color a very pale brown, translucent; growth stages marked by narrow, opaque white, concentric bands. Remnant of pale brown periostracum within the lunule.

Holotype – USNM No. 784699. A right valve, height 10.0 mm, length 8.2 mm, semi-diameter 2.5 mm.

Type locality – Recent, Chichiriviche de la Costa, Federal District, Venezuela.

Remarks – Apart from the holotype there are two, small paratypes each measuring approximately: height 3.0 mm, length 2.75 mm. All are right valves and came from a sand sample collected at 30 m by SCUBA-diver Alan Handin. A figure of a paratype of *D. albicoma* (courtesy Dr. Kenneth J. Boss, MCZ) is shown for comparison (Fig. 3).

Comparisons – *Divarilima albicoma handini*

n. subsp. differs from *D. albicoma* Dall in being less produced anteriorly and posteriorly, resulting in a narrower, more equilateral shell. In *handini* the anterodorsal and posterior margins subtend an acute angle at the umbo; in *albicoma* the angle is obtuse. The narrowness of *handini* is reflected in the much more acute angle of divarication along the median line. Furthermore, *albicoma* is described as having two lines of divarication (the figure even shows three), in *handini* there is only one. Whether the depth ranges of the two forms overlap remains to be seen; it may be significant that neither taxon was found in seafloor samples from nine offshore drilling locations, in water depths from 55 to 150 m.

LITERATURE CITED

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THE SUBFAMILY MELAMPINAE (PULMONATA: BASOMMATOPHORA) IN VENEZUELA, WITH DESCRIPTIONS OF TWO NEW SPECIES

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ABSTRACT

The presence of two, new melampid species in the Venezuelan Recent is reported: Detracia roquesana n. sp. and Tralia venezuelana n. sp., the latter occurring also in the early Miocene Cantaure Formation, Paraguaná Peninsula, and the late Pliocene Mare Formation, Cabo Blanco. T. venezuelana is only the second species of Tralia to be recorded from the Western Atlantic.

The pulmonate genus *Melampus* is represented in the Venezuelan Recent by *Melampus*

(*Melampus*) *coffea* (Linnaeus, 1758) (Fig. 1) and *Melampus* (*Pira*) *monilis* (Bruguière, 1789)